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# The People's Press.

VOL. XXIV.

SALEM, N. C., MARCH 30, 1876.

NO. 13.

## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.  
One copy, one year, \$2.00  
Six months, 1.00  
Three months, .75  
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

## A Detective's Vacation, AND HOW HE SPENT IT.

BY GEORGE WESLEY.

A man came hastily down Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and mounted the stone steps in front of the Court-house. He entered the broad, old-fashioned doorway with the step of one who was at home in the building. Two steps from the front door was another, the entrance to a large room. Here the new comer found a number of other officers, lounging, smoking, and gazing out upon the street. "Hallo, Bill!" seen the chief yet?" asked a tall, broad-shouldered, good-looking man, as the new comer entered. "No, why?" asked Bill. "Oh, nothing in particular, I suppose. He asked for you awhile ago," was the answer. Bill turned upon his heel and left the room. Mounting the stairs, he reached the second floor, and entered the chief's office. Here he found a letter that was left for you, Bill," said the chief as he handed the missive to him. "And here is something else I want you to take in hand. You have been working very faithfully here in the city for the past year, and this job will take you into the country for a month perhaps."

As the chief ceased speaking, he handed a telegram to the man before him. Bill glanced at it carelessly, and read the following:

COPY, Pa., Aug. 6, 1864.

Send on one of your smartest detectives as soon as possible. A mysterious murder has been committed, and if you comply with my request the life of an innocent man may be saved.

A. J. FURGESON.

One hour after reading the above, Bill Davis, one of the shrewdest detectives in Philadelphia, was being carried, as fast as steam could take him, toward the village of Couply. For the first time since his start Bill thought of the letter which the chief had given him. Taking it from his pocket he proceeded to open it, and as he began to read the careless look upon his face deepened to one of intense interest.

It ran as follows:

COPY, July 20, 1864.

"Well, dear old boy! I suppose you thought that I had forgotten you. No, sir! And I take this opportunity of writing to beg that you will come to Couply and spend a week or two with me. To be in at the wedding, you know—at the wedding. Yes, I am married at last, old boy, and it will be your turn next. I think I see you smile at the thought that you will ever yield up the charms of old bachelorhood. I shall say nothing about my bride, but shall leave you to see for yourself. But when you see her sister, Rose, if you do not fall in love, why then you never will; and I will be willing to believe that you are a hopeless case. Be sure and come, old boy. The country is just delightful. Yours, &c.,

NEED HARRINGTON.

Our hero did smile, but not at the thought of falling in love. Oh, no! It was a smile of pleasure at the thought of seeing his old school chum, whom he had not met for over five years.

William Davis had often longed for a home and home surroundings—for some one to love and for the love of some warm heart to cheer him in life's rough journey. But he remained alone; none in the wide world seemed to care for him. He threw all his tireless energy, all his unyielding perseverance into his profession, and he stood at the head of it. It was said that Bill Davis was the best detective on the force.

"Comp—let," shouted the brakeman, poking his head in the door, and then again as though he expected to have something said at him.

Couply was a small country station, and our hero found himself to be the only passenger for that place.

The few loafers who always gather about a country station, to see an incoming train were there. One of these our hero asked to be directed to the residence of Mr. Furgeson.

Receiving his directions, he was about to start, when he was accosted by an elderly gentleman who had just come up.

"If I mistake not you were inquiring for Mr. Furgeson," said he.

"Yes, do you know him?"

"I am the man you are looking for, if you are from Philadelphia?"

"I am,"

"Come with me," said the stranger.

Our hero followed his guide, and after walking a short distance they entered a neat, pleasant-looking cottage.

Together they entered the library, and Mr. Furgeson at once proceeded with the business he had in hand.

"You are a detective, are you not?" he asked.

"Bill," replied our hero, "I have landed a card bearing his name to his companion."

"Ah, you are Mr. Davis. I have heard of you before, and believe you are capable of working up this case, if any man can."

Thank you," returned the detective. "Now, please begin at the beginning, and tell me the whole story. You said, I believe, that the life of an innocent man might be saved."

"I did; and I firmly believe that Ned Harrington is innocent of the crime of murder."

"Ned Harrington! Great Heaven!" gasped the detective.

The detective was used to great surprises, and startling developments, but all his self-control left him, and he sank back in his chair, pale as a sheet, at the mention of his friend's name.

deed was Ned's own, with his name upon the handle, nothing seemed clearer than that he was the murderer. Since his imprisonment he had protested his innocence, but of what avail? When the trial comes off he will be condemned just as sure as the sun shines!

"His declaration is sufficient. I would believe Ned against the whole world."

The detective remained a while longer, and was introduced to the wife and two daughters of his friend. He could not help admiring Ned's taste as he gazed upon the fair face of Mabel Furgeson. He smiled as he stood face to face with the gentle Rose. This was the maiden with whom Ned had predicted that he would fall in love.

He did not think so, however, as he gazed upon her thoughtful face and looked into the clear depths of her blue eyes.

Mr. Furgeson had informed him that Ned was engaged to his daughter Mabel. For Ned had not mentioned the name of his betrothed bride in his letter, and but for that he would never have suspected that it was to the daughter of the merchant that he was engaged.

"I must see Ned," said Bill, after he had spent some time in the company of the merchant and his family.

He had no difficulty in gaining access to his friend's room.

"Bill!" gasped Ned.

"Oh, Ned! is it thus I find you?"

As he spoke Bill grasped Ned by the hand and pressed it warmly.

"Oh, Bill, you don't believe me guilty of this great crime, do you?"

"No, my boy. Sooner would I believe that the sun would cease to rise. I believe you to be innocent."

"Thank you, Bill. But how did you get here? I mean how is it that you are here at this critical juncture?"

"Well, I received your letter inviting me down here. I did not get the letter until today, and at the same time I received a telegram from Mr. Furgeson, or rather the chief, asking for a smart detective. I was detailed to work up the case. Little did I think I was to spend my vacation in saving the life of my friend. Owing to your letter having been written a week or two before the telegram I knew nothing about the affair. Now, tell your story. Be particular and tell me all."

"Over my question, please."

"I had Miss Furgeson's name on my list of suitors."

"Why, yes."

"How did they take their defeat in the matter?"

"Why, only as gentlemen should."

"All?"

"Well, no, not all. Robert Grey, the lawyer, seemed angry at first, but he seemed to recognize me as a friend and take it quietly enough after a short time."

"Do you know of any other instance in which this lawyer was defeated in his object?"

"Let me see. Yes, there was the Medon's estate. He wanted that, but a young man stepped in and paid off the mortgage. That kept it out of his hands."

"What happened to that young man?"

A strange look came into Ned's face as he saw the drift of the detective's question.

"Great Heaven, Bill! what do you mean?"

"Over my question, please."

"He died within six months."

"How did he die?"

"His body was found in the mill-pond, and it was always supposed that he fell in."

"Very good. And now, Ned, when does your trial come off?"

"In two weeks."

"Now, I must leave you, but I have hopes that you will be cleared. I will do my best."

"I am sure you will, Bill. But what about lawyer Grey?"

"Never mind; you'll know soon enough."

Sober mind; the detective quitted the cell in which his friend was confined. Having ascertained the whereabouts of the residence of lawyer Grey, he walked slowly in that direction, intending to survey the place for himself.

Why he did so he could hardly have explained, but he had an idea and he determined to work it out.

Having arrived opposite the lawyer's handsome residence, he looked about him as well as he could, and then he went in. As he was standing in the darker shadow of some trees he saw the form of a man dart quickly forward, and enter the house.

"I must gain admittance to that house by hook or crook," muttered the detective.

The two weeks that intervened before Ned Harrington's trial passed away rapidly. Strange to say the detective had disappeared, entirely and nothing had been seen or heard from him.

Mr. Furgeson felt any misgivings he did not mention the fact. Some strange influence, he thought, was at work. As he was standing in the darker shadow of some trees he saw the form of a man dart quickly forward, and enter the house.

"I must gain admittance to that house by hook or crook," muttered the detective.

The two weeks that intervened before Ned Harrington's trial passed away rapidly. Strange to say the detective had disappeared, entirely and nothing had been seen or heard from him.

The miner grinned audibly as he asked— "Maybe you won't object to telling us where you were at midnight on August 6th."

"I was at home in bed," replied the lawyer, although his voice trembled slightly as he spoke. He felt troubled. Why, he could not tell. Why was it that he seemed to recall his very soul with his burning gaze? Was he the simple miner that he appeared to be?

"Let Mrs. Reid come forward," was the next request of the miner.

Mrs. Reid, lawyer Grey's housekeeper, came forward.

"What do you know about this case?" asked the judge.

"On the night of August 6th I sat up nearly all night. I had the toothache, and found it impossible to sleep. I know that lawyer Grey held an interview with a strange, rough-looking man, and that it was half-past one o'clock when he went up to his room."

The lawyer's face was pale, but his teeth were tightly clenched, as though he had resolved to brave out whatever might be said of him.

The testimony of the housekeeper caused quite a sensation throughout the court-room.

"Now, my Honor, if that man will lie one time, why would he not lie any time?" asked the miner quizzically.

"With your giving time for a reply, he continued: 'Have you got the knife that did the deed?'"

"Yes, here," said the judge, as the knife was produced.

"Is that Ned Harrington's knife?"

"It is,"

Hardly had the question been answered, when the miner produced a knife, the exact counterpart of the one in the judge's hand.

"Which is Ned Harrington's knife?" he asked as he stepped forward and laid the knife by the side of the other. The judge and those around him gazed with astonishment upon the two knives. They were exactly alike; Ned's name was engraved upon the handle of each, in exactly the same place.

"Let Robert Smith come forward said the miner, and in response to the demand, a stranger came forward.

"You are in the hardware business in New York, are you not?" asked the miner.

"I am."

"Did you, or did you not have this knife made the exact counterpart of this other, to the order of lawyer Grey?"

"I did."

"Liar!" thundered the lawyer, starting up. "You Honor, I protest. Am I to be subjected to this outrage, to be insulted by this miserable coal-digger?"

He was ordered down; and when he had ceased raving, the stranger miner resumed:

"Let Bill Duffy come forward!"

As the detective stepped forward, the lawyer's face became perfectly ghastly; but ere he could utter a word, a man led by two officers came forward. He was very weak from loss of blood which was flowing from an old re-opened wound in his breast. His face was pale, and his clothes were wet with blood.

He fixed his wavering gaze upon the judge:

"Your Honor, I am dying!" he said in faltering tones. "I have been the scapegoat of this town; I have led a bad, wicked life. I know; but God forgive me! But, your Honor, I can do no more. I have been deceived by a man who has deceived me before. I declare that Ned Harrington is innocent of the crime for which he is now being tried. Mine was the hand that drove the knife to the heart of William Roberts. But there, covering before you, is the real murderer, Robert Grey, with my dying breath I swear it! He hated young Harrington because he won the hand of the lady which the lawyer loved. He furnished me with the knife, and told me when to strike the blow, when he knew that Ned was coming directly across that fatal spot. I was ordered to be on the ground with several others, and thus he entrapped Ned. He knew that Ned had lost his knife, and he thought if he could get one made like it he would more effectually fix the crime upon him. I visited him on the night of August 6th, and we had a quarrel about the way he stabbed me, and thinking me dead, carried me down into the cellar and left me. Why, or for what purpose that coal miner was in the house, I cannot tell; he rescued me, and took me to a house where he boarded, and he cared for me for two weeks. But I am a dying man, and as I am a dying man, I've told the truth! Yes, I'm—"

Before he could finish his voice failed him; limp and lifeless his form slid from the grasp of the two officers, and fell heavily upon the floor. When they raised him up he was dead!

"I've played my game and lost!" hissed the lawyer. "But you, curse you! you shall not gain by my downfall!"

As he spoke he drew a pistol and aimed it full at the head of the dying man. He was about to pull the trigger, when a loud cry of "murder!" was heard from the street, and before he could fire, the weapon was knocked from his grasp; the next instant there was a loud click, and a pair of delicate steel brackets encircled his wrists.

"No, you don't," cried the miner.

"In the fiend's name, who are you?" hissed the baffled villain.

"Yes, who are you?" questioned the court.

"I am Bill Davis, the Philadelphia detective," was the quick reply.

The excitement of the court-room was intense; cheer after cheer came from that vast multitude. A desperate rush was made toward the platform, and Ned Harrington and the detective were raised shoulder high and borne from the court. The detective had spent his vacation nobly; he had saved the life of his friend.

The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty!" without leaving the room. Ned Harrington was borne from the court-room a free man, without a stain upon his name.

"But my dear fellow, how did you do it? How did you find out so much about lawyer Grey, whom none of us suspected?" asked Ned.

"I thought it a singular coincidence that the only two men who crossed that man's path, should be the two who were to save him. I relied on Will. To a young man baffles the lawyer in obtaining an alibi, and in a short time his body is found floating in the mill-pond. Another young man baffles him in obtaining a wife, and ere two weeks pass, that young man is the inmate of a felon's cell charged with murder. We detectives have a way of putting things together, and those two facts gave me an idea which I resolved to work out. After my interview with Ned, the first night of my stay here, I visited the residence of Grey. While looking around outside of the house, I beheld a man enter in a very suspicious manner. I resolved the gain admittance to the house myself; I did so, and overheard the interview between the lawyer and the man who had entered, who was not other than Bill Duffy. I saw the lawyer stab him, and saw him carry the supposed dead man into the cellar. I followed him, and when he left, I examined the wounded man and found though badly hurt, yet he was not dead. I secretly removed him to a house where I had resolved to board, and nursed him until the lawyer came off. I then disguised myself, that I might the better follow the course I had marked out for myself. You know the rest."

"Aye, we know the rest. God bless you, Will!" cried Ned, giving his hand a warm grasp.

Three days after the above event, the detective "stood up" at his friend's marriage. And we are happy to state that Ned's predictions did come true.

With the gentle Rose Furgeson, and when the bells rang a merry Christmas chime, they were married. As for Robert Grey, to use the Irishman's expression, he was condemned to be hung, but saved his life by dying in prison!

Gratitude is a duty none can be excused from because it is always at our own disposal.

## Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of N. C.

[From the Raleigh News.]

Williams vs. Williams, from Person county (decided at last term). Judgment of the Court. Any judgment rendered in a Court of Probate is only binding on the parties to the action; therefore where the plaintiff, one of two distributees, alone sued the defendants, administrators, executors, and the Court to do more than to adjudicate the rights of the parties before it, and give the plaintiff a several judgment for the amount of the estate due him.

Potter vs. Murre et al., from Perquimans, Error J. trial. If a person bestows his labor upon the property of another, thereby changing it into another species of article, (as if corn be made into whisky, &c.) the property is changed and the owner of the original material cannot recover the article in its altered condition; but is only entitled to its value in the shape in which it was taken from him.

In an action for the claim and delivery of personal property, the issuing of a summons is necessary to give the Clerk jurisdiction to make a return to the Sheriff, requiring him to take care of the property and deliver it to the plaintiff, and an order to that effect without such summons, is no justification to the Sheriff, or the defendant, for any action in the premises.

State vs. Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, from New Hanover, Kerr J. presiding. The provisions of the act of 1838, Bat. Rev. Chap. 104, Sec. 36, do not apply to Railroads, &c., constructed before the time of its passage. The provision of the 27th section of the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company does not require the company to make and repair bridges, made necessary by roads laid out subsequent to the construction of said Railroad.

State vs. King from Stokes county, Foreable Trespass, Clout J. presiding. In order to constitute a forcible trespass, there must be some demonstration of force as distinguished from mere words; as by a display of weapons or other outward signs of violence; or by numbers, which supply the place of violence, and are equally calculated to put in fear.

Curlee vs. Thomas from Union county, Buxton J. presiding. PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION.—A recovery judgment against B for \$193, who subsequently obtained judgment against A for \$80 upon a cause of action existing at the time of A's judgment, but which was not pleaded as a counter claim. On a motion in the Superior Court, in which both judgments were docketed, to allow the judgment of B to be credited on that against himself, held, that A's personal property exemption protected the judgment against B from any such proceeding, as it is in the sense of Art. 10, Sec. 1 of the Constitution a final process.

The Court has decided in a case from the county of Pasquotank, that a Board of County Commissioners have no power to levy a tax on the excess of 66¢ cents of the value of property, for State and county purposes, that being the constitutional limitation.

State vs. Mooney, from Rutherford county. PAROLE.—Fees the officers of the Court are not entitled to receive for a pardon granted by a defendant receive an unconditional pardon. After conviction and sentence, from the Governor of the State.

Gwathney, Day & Co., vs. Cason, from Chowan. STAT. OF FRAUDS.—In order to remove a contract for the sale of lands from the operation of the statute of frauds, there must be a writing signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by his agent, lawfully authorized to execute expressly or by implication all the materials of the contract.

Therefore, when B bid off a tract of land at an auction sale, and the auctioneer immediately went to his office, some two hundred yards distant, and the absence of B began to be felt, and he had reached the *balcony*, when B came in and informed him that he would not comply with his bid; in an action by A, the owner of the land, sold at auction to recover the amount of B's bid. It was held, that the requirements of the statute had not been complied with, and the plaintiff was not entitled to recover.

Faison vs. Bowlen, from Duplin. EVIDENCE; STAT. LIMITATIONS.—The exclusion of evidence of parcel promises to pay a debt, otherwise barred by the Statute of Limitations, when a right of action had accrued to the plaintiff before the adoption of the Code of Civil Procedure, is error in the court below, and entitles the party offering the same to a new trial.

State to the use of the Board of Education vs. Moody et al., from Robeson. FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.—The Superior Court has authority, under chapter 33, section 83, Battle's Revision, to lessen or remit forfeited recognizances, upon the application of the party recognized, either before or after final judgment, and the decision is a matter of judicial discretion which this court cannot review, except upon alleged error in law or legal inference.

The evidence upon which the finding of the court below is based, is not subject to review. (The Supreme) Court can only consider the facts found.

Boylston Insurance Co. vs. Davis, from Carteret. PRACTICE, &c.—The Code of Civil Procedure does not repeal or suspend the Revised Code in respect to practice and procedure, except where its provisions are inconsistent therewith.

REPLEVIN BOND.—The provision of the Revised Code with regard to the remedy against the sureties on a replevin bond are not inconsistent with the provision of the C. C. P., and the parties separately or jointly agreed to sell to the third party and took separate notes, does not alter the relation between them.

State vs. Burgess, from Chay. Upon the trial of an indictment charging the defendant with the larceny of goods, the property of A, proof that the defendant was guilty of the larceny of goods the joint property of A & B is a fatal variance between the *allegata* and the *probata*.

It is not strictly regular to take the objection to such evidence, after verdict, upon a motion in arrest of judgment; but where this court can see from the record that there was a fatal variance between the charge and the proof a *certio de novo* will be awarded.

State vs. Norwood, from Granville. Where upon the trial of an indictment for larceny the court charged the jury: To decide the case by the evidence alone; that on account of the color of the defendant, who was a white man, they should require no other or stronger proof to convict him, than they would if the prosecutor (who was a colored man) were on trial and the defendant his prosecutor; that the proposition "that before the jury can convict

upon circumstantial evidence, they must be as well satisfied of the guilt of the accused as if one credible eye witness had testified to the fact"—all that was intended by the comparison was, to inform the jury that they must be fully satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the accused. When a single eye witness swears to the fact of guilt, if the jury believe him, there is an end of the matter; while in many cases of circumstantial evidence the mental operations are much more complex and then the comparison might mislead instead of assisting the jury. In either case the jury must be fully satisfied. The expression "testimony of an eye witness" is no more a fixed phrase in the law than a "reasonable doubt"; and after the case had been submitted to the jury and they were about leaving the box the court further charged: "Gentlemen you will find whether the defendant is guilty on the first or second count—that is whether he is guilty of larceny or of receiving the stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, if you find him guilty of either."

There was no error.

Fleming vs. Station, from Pitt. A was indebted to B by account in 1866; B transferred the same to C, afterwards and within three years before action brought. A verbally promised C to pay the account. This promise was made subsequent to the adoption of C. C. P. In an action brought by C upon the account, it was held: that the assignee could not sue upon the promise made by the debtor, but that as no promise had been made in writing within three years before action brought, the action could not be maintained.

Allen and wife vs. Bowen et al., from Washington county. A limitation by deed of "a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the upper part of the C. L. tract, which we have drawn agreeable to the division that has been made and if said division should stand the understanding is that we sell all the right, title and claim that we have in the land of L. R. deceased unto the said W. B. of the second part, and by these presents hath bargained and sold and conveyed our land or right aforesaid which we do warrant and forever defend unto him, his heirs and assigns forever clear of all incumbrances whatever," is clearly intended to convey, and does convey an estate in fee simple to the bargainee.

Exum vs. Bogdell et al., from Wayne. One who has title to land, is not estopped from asserting the same against a purchaser from a third party for a valuable consideration but with notice of the defect in the title of the vendor, although the vendor claim title from the real owner.

State vs. Hudson, from Granville. WHEREAS the jury return a verdict of "guilty of shooting," upon an indictment for an assault and battery, drawn in the usual form, judgment will be arrested.

Whether if the bill had charged that the assault was made by shooting at the prosecutor, the verdict could be sustained.

Hinsdale vs. Thornton, from Cumberland. Where a purchaser of land, takes from the bargainee a paper writing purporting to be a deed, but which on account of defects therein, is not a deed, and is substantially the same as to make title, or as furnishing a ground to have the instrument converted into a deed on the ground of mistake, he acquires no interest that is subject to execution.

How Messages are Sent by the Ocean Cable. The ocean telegraph operator taps the "key" as in land telegraph, only it is a double key. It has two levers and knobs instead of one. The knob is substantially the same as the Morse alphabet—that is, the different letters are represented by a combination of dashes and dots. For instance, suppose you want to write the word "boy." It would read like this: B, one dash and three dots; O, three dashes; and Y, one dash, one dot, and three dashes. Now, in the land telegraph, the dashes and the dots would appear on the strip of paper at the other end of the line, which is unwound from a cylinder, and performed by a pin at the end of the active armature. If the operator could read by sound, we would dispense with the strip of paper, and read the message by the "click" of the armature as it is pulled down and let go by the electric current.

The cable operator, however, has neither of these advantages. There is no paper to perforate, no click of the armature, and no armature to click. The message is read by means of a moving flash of light upon a polished scale produced by the "deflection" of a very small mirror, which is placed within a "mirror galvanometer," which is a small brass cylinder two or three inches in diameter, shaped like a spool or bobbin, composed of several hundred turns of small wire wound in silk to keep the metal from coming in contact. If it wound or coiled exactly like a bundle of new rope, a small hole being left in the middle about the size of a common wooden pencil. In the centre of this is suspended a very thin, delicate mirror about as large as the point of a pin, and at the end of a small magnet rigidly attached to the back of it. The whole weighs but a little more than a grain, and is suspended by a single fibre of silk, much smaller than a human hair, and almost invisible. A narrow horizontal scale is placed within the instrument, and the end of the mirror, a narrow slit being cut in the centre of the scale to allow a ray of light to shine upon the mirror from a lamp placed behind said scale, the little mirror in turn reflecting the light back upon the scale. This spot of light, which is the message, is seen in the index by which all messages are read. The angle through which the ray moves is double that traversed by the mirror itself; and it is, therefore, really equivalent to an index four or six feet in length, without the need of a telescope.

To the casual observer there is nothing but a thin ray of light, darting to the right and left, with irregular rapidity; but to the trained eye of the operator every flash is replete with intelligence. Thus the word "boy," already alluded to, would read in this way: One flash to the right and three to the left is B. Three flashes to the right is O. One to the right, one to the left, and two more to the right is Y, and so on. Long and constant practice makes the operators wonderfully expert in their profession, and enables them to read from the mirror as readily and as accurately as from a newspaper.

The Prophecy and its Fulfillment. Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, closed a speech in the Senate of the United States March 4, 1858, with these words: "You complain of the rule of the South; that has been another cause that has preserved you. We have kept the Government conservative to the great purposes of the Constitution. We have placed it, and kept it, upon the Constitution, and that has been the cause of your peace and prosperity. The Senator from New York says that is about to be at the end; that you intend to take the Government from us; that it will pass from our hands into yours. Perhaps what he says is true; it may be, but do not forget—it can never be forgotten—it is written on the brightest page of human history—that we, the slave-holders of the South, were in our country in her infancy, and after ruling her for sixty or the seventy years of her existence, we surrendered her to you without a stain upon our honor, boundless in prosperity, incalculable in her strength, the wonder and the admiration of the world. Time will show what you



## ONE DOLLAR.

We will send the PRESS from the first of April till the Presidential election, for ONE DOLLAR.

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one, many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

ONLY ONE MAN?—Says a Republican paper: "After all, no right-minded man will hold either the administration or the Republican party, responsible for the default of an individual." Save the mark!

Last week, we published on our first page, from the New York Herald, an indictment against the President of nearly two columns in length; and we have recently published articles showing that the principal leaders of the Republican party who hold the highest and most responsible offices are charged with crime and malfeasance in office, corruption, the like of which is not known anywhere. Investigations of these charges are still in progress, and we hope justice will be done the parties, and no favoritism shown.

Only one man! The best joke of the season. Why, the same Republican paper, the North State, says: "To conclude, the country will have time to recover from this shock before the great election takes place in November." It looks very much as if the whole Republican political machinery is rotten to the core. A six hundred thousand "irregularity" has just been discovered in the public printing at Washington. The Freedman's Bank deficiency is eight hundred thousand, and the general impression is, the half has not been told.

The House debated for nearly six hours on the 29th, the bill prohibiting officers or employees of the government from contributing money to influence elections, and finally passed a very different bill from that which was originally introduced. The bill as passed, if it becomes a law, is likely to perform a very important part in the future Presidential and Congressional elections. The features of the bill are in brief these: All officers and employees of the government are forbidden to contribute money or any valuable thing, or to make a personal canvass, for political purposes in any national election, under penalty of punishment for committing a misdemeanor. The prohibition as to the use of money extends to Congressmen, and penalties are also prescribed for the threatening of injury to the life of a voter to intimidate his vote. The United States Courts and their Marshals are empowered to enforce this law.

The Republican lawyers at first opposed the bill, but finally concluded that it may be construed to include every feature of the proposed Republican force bill of last year, with the exception of the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

In Blaine's remarks upon the bill, he said, as for himself he had never contributed a postage stamp for any improper purposes. Very likely. They are not the sort of stamps usually contributed for corruption funds.

On the Wrong Track, Mr. Blaine. The Tribune is trying hard, but with little chance of success, to make the Republican party take high ground in the Presidential campaign. Referring to the miserable "you are another" form of argument, adopted by many of the party newspapers, and the majority of the leaders, it says:—*Star*.

"What matters it that twenty years ago the Corvado Investigating Committee disclosed a shameful system of political assessments practiced under a Democratic Administration? If the evil prevailed then, four Republican Administrations have not corrected it, but it has been greater during the past three years than at any other period in our history. And if it is to be corrected now it must be in the face of the open hostility and secret opposition of partisan republicans, who would rather a wrong should remain than a political opponent should have the credit of removing it. Is it possible so shrewd a man as Mr. Blaine cannot see that this is no time for tricking and squabbling? His politics are out of date."

THE METHODIST CENTENNIAL EXERCISES closed in Raleigh, on Saturday last, with an address by J. N. Staples, Esq. of Greensboro. He remarked that the great work of the country was Christian men in office, and invoked fraternal love and the spirit of reconciliation in all sections of the country.

A large number of persons were present, supposed to have been about 2,000, and the proceedings of the week were highly interesting.

Twelve thousand dollars were raised for another Methodist Church in Raleigh, to be called the "Metropolitan."

The United States Senate is at work upon Morton's bill, prescribing how the returns of the election for President and Vice President shall be counted. Amendments were submitted, and, as is too often the case lately, the Democrats developed considerable diversity of opinion on the subject, resulting in nothing final. The measure is important, and the Democrats should seek to be harmonious in their course, by adopting some way to avoid the confusion which might result if the election of a President should turn upon the vote of a State like Louisiana, sending two different sets of returns, a disagreement between the two houses as to which of the returns was legal might lead to a pretty serious row.

STORMS, NORTH.—New York dates of March 27, represent more or less damage from the gales of the previous few days:

WORCESTER, MASS., March 27.—The damages from the flood are \$1,000,000, in this vicinity. Six dams have been washed away. Three arch bridges in the city have been totally destroyed.

NORWICH, Conn., March 27.—The damages in Eastern Connecticut are several hundred thousand dollars.

The British steamer Great Western, went ashore on a sand bar off Annyville, L. I., about 7 o'clock, Saturday night, when the storm raged heavily and a dense fog prevailed. The greater part of the cargo is considered greatly damaged, most of it being of a perishable nature. Wrecking vessels went immediately to her assistance.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In Senate, the Commissioner General of Subsistence asks for \$30,000 deficiency to supply the frontier posts.

## Manufactured Goods.

The following figures show the immense value of manufactured goods, as sold from the Northern Mills. The annual production in New York is \$785,000,000. Pennsylvania, 711,000,000. Massachusetts, 553,000,000. Missouri, 206,000,000. Illinois, 270,000,000.

Many other Northern, and also North Western States, show very large amounts. The little State of Rhode Island, which is not much larger than one of our counties, reports One Hundred and Eleven Million, Three Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Dollars worth of manufactured goods, turned out in 1874. In order to realize the amounts represented by the above estimates, contrast them with the cotton crop, which was Four Million, Two Hundred Thousand Bales in 1875, and sold for about Two Hundred Million Dollars.

We find a gleam of sunshine, however, in the report of the Eagle and Phoenix Cotton Factory in Columbus, Georgia, for the past year. This factory consumed Six Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty-nine Bales of Cotton.

The Eagle Factory paid \$550,000 for Cotton last year, and sold their manufactured goods for over \$1,000,000—increasing the wealth of the State, \$550,000.—*Timely Topics*, by Geo. Allen & Co.

## Quantity, Price, and Value of the Southern Cotton Crop, for the Past Ten Years.

Year	Quantity, Bales	Price, per bale	Value, \$
1865	1,951,880	30	\$58,556,400
1866	2,430,864	25	\$60,771,600
1867	2,250,557	27	\$60,764,939
1868	3,114,609	22	\$68,520,400
1869	4,373,375	15	\$65,599,625
1870	2,974,351	18	\$53,538,318
1871	3,336,512	16	\$53,384,192
1872	4,170,387	15	\$62,555,805
1873	3,827,845	13	\$49,761,985
1874	4,200,000	12	\$50,400,000

The above figures, we presume, are in the main correct. The last year's crop is of course not yet fully made up.—*Timely Topics*, by Geo. Allen & Co.

## The Liquor and Tobacco Tax.

The Revised Statutes of the United States require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876. The tax embraced within the provisions of the above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	200
Dealers in malt liquors	25
Dealers in wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in retail liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	250
Retail Dealers in leaf tobacco	50

And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	10
Manufacturers of tobacco	20
Manufacturers of cigars	10

Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (one horse or other animal)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10

Brewers of less than 500 barrels	10
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

CORRECTION.—In our last issue we made a statement, in regard to Judge Cloud, which we have since learned was incorrect. We would not intentionally misrepresent the Judge, hence this correction.—*Mr. Atty. W. H. March 27*.

## Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 22.—Hon. H. B. Wright called the Democratic Convention to order. Wm. H. Playford temporary chairman. He counseled harmony, and advised the exposure of corruption wherever it existed. There should be no hesitancy in declaring for right principles; corruption should be investigated, even if the President of the United States was implicated.

ONE OF THE TRICKS.—Whenever the Democrats are anxious to carry a Northern State election they begin to howl "rebellion," "the bloody Southern people," "Ku-Klux," &c., &c. A contemporary makes the following statement as to how the work was done in New Hampshire week before last:

"Forged documents were circulated by thousands in New Hampshire which represent the immaturity of another rebellion, at the South, under the leadership of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, and contains the text of a demand by the Southern members that the Union shall assume \$1,000,000,000 of the Confederate war debt."

We clip the above from the *Charlotte Democrat*, and add, that similar howls will go up from the Republican leaders in North Carolina, during the ensuing campaign, which we hope will be frowned down by the honest and intelligent Pennsylvania masses.

We ask our friends in Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, and other counties, to keep us, confidentially, advised of all the electioneering tricks that may be resorted to, to mislead and deceive the people.

MORE FRAUD.—Advices from Jefferson City, Missouri, March 25, bring us intelligence of more fraud, which must have been going on for a long time, and strange to say, nobody discovered it till now!

Atter & Furst, distillers and rectifiers of St. Joseph, yesterday, were found guilty on fifty-five counts of the indictment for violating the revenue laws. The minimum penalty under this verdict is fifty-five years' imprisonment, and \$27,500 fine. The defendants were then put under additional bonds, in \$10,000, making in all, \$50,000.

Another indictment has been found against the same parties.

The grand jury returned indictments against seventeen other persons for defrauding the government.

It appears that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives is after General Kilpatrick, who figured conspicuously during the war, and who has, so far, succeeded in eluding him.

Major J. A. Caldwell, brother of the late Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, died at his residence near Lincoln, last Sunday, and his body taken to Morganton.

The Howerton case and Sweeney's trial are going on.

The late cold snap seems to have been general in extent. As far South as Gainesville, in Florida, most of the field crops and early vegetables have been destroyed.

## Pay Your Debts.

1. If you wish to have the reputation of being an honest man, pay your debts.
2. If you would avoid bringing disgrace upon the Church of which you are a member, pay your debts.
3. If you are anxious to get a good article, and at the lowest possible price, never delay to pay your debts.
4. If you would remain on terms of friendship with those you trade with, pay your debts.
5. If you would avoid embarrassing others who are depending upon the settlement of your account, pay your debts.
6. If you wish to prevent mistakes and litigation, keep your accounts well adjusted, and pay your debts.
7. If you wish to aid in the circulation of money, never let cash remain by you but pay your debts.
8. If you would do to others, as you wish them to do to you, pay your debts.
9. If you wish to stand clear of lying, and making false excuses, pay your debts.
10. If you desire to pursue your business with peace of mind, pay your debts.
11. If in the expectation of death you would like to leave your affairs in a satisfactory condition, pay your debts.
12. If you wish to do what is right in the sight of God and man, pay your debts and don't shrink.

## All Alike.

Wherever, says the *Harford Times*, the probe is thrust in the executive departments at Washington, there is found official corruption. Even the Post-Office is about as bad as the rest. Mr. Ingalls, from Kansas, charged openly in the Senate, a few weeks ago, that at least five millions of dollars is fraudulently paid out every year on account of pensions. His estimate proves to be below the reality. This service disbursed last year \$30,248,650. Of this enormous sum \$20,289,519 was paid at the annual rate to pensioners, and 2,885,189 was claimed to be paid for arrears on pensions, of which no separate account is kept. The office expenses and disbursing agencies consume \$1,671,878. It thus appears that four per cent. on the total amount paid to annual pensioners is appropriated for the official machinery to get the money into their hands. The Pension Office, like all other branches of the public service, is inefficient, corrupt and directed by favoritism. The widows and orphans of soldiers are systematically robbed. There is utter looseness, corruption and absence of accountability.

THE 4TH OF JULY.—A communication appears in this issue drawing attention to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of our National Independence, on the 4th of July next.

We would suggest to the worthy Mayor and Council that steps be taken by them to that end, will add much to the success of the celebration.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

MARSH'S TESTIMONY.—Caleb P. Marsh, having returned to Washington, was examined on the night of the 22nd, before a sub-committee of the committee on judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Hinton, Lynde and Hoar. He seemed to have no distinct recollection of the details of the transactions with the Belknap; could not recall dates, and could only give impressions about the most important occurrences connected with the payment of the various sums to Secretary Belknap. He frequently expressed a scrupulous desire to swear to the exact truth, which prevented him from venturing upon positive answers.

Bill repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position of any who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion, passed the House.

A bill appropriating \$60,000 for postal cards passed the House.

In the Senate, the bill preventing contributions for election purposes was referred to the Committee on privileges and elections.

Bill for counting electoral vote providing that when two Houses disagree regarding State the vote shall not be counted, passed. Thurman was the only Democrat who voted for it, and moved a reconsideration in the hope that a better result may be reached. Vote 34 to 26.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Marsh knew Mrs. Bowers since '61. She resided at the Barnett House Cincinnati four years. She and Mrs. Bowers were in company three weeks in London. Pendleton went out with them; but did not return with them. Mrs. Bowers knows nothing about the Kentucky Rail Road claim. Her husband's original understanding about Fort Sill was with Belknap. The ladies evidence goes to show that nearly every trading post paid tribute to some friends of Belknap aside from Senator Harlan's assessment for political purposes.

The following names have been most prominently spoken of as the Democratic candidates for Governor of the State:

- Hon. Z. B. Vance, of Mecklenburg.
- Hon. A. M. Seales, of Guilford.
- Hon. J. M. Leach, of Davidson.
- Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of Wake.
- Hon. Geo. Davis, of New Hanover.
- Hon. Josiah Turner, of Orange.

We are willing to abide by the selection of the Convention, who certainly have a list of excellent names to choose from.

Judge Thos. J. Wilson, of this county, has been spoken of as a suitable candidate for the office of Secretary of State.

Judge Wilson would make a good and efficient officer, either as Secretary of State or State Treasurer.

The following names are prominently spoken of as the Democratic candidates for nomination by the National Democratic Convention to assemble at St. Louis, June 1st next.

- Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.
- Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.
- Ailan G. Thurman, of Ohio.
- David Davis, of Illinois.
- Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
- Wm. Allen, of Ohio.

- Horatio Seymour, of New York.
- Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.
- Samuel B. Church, of New York.
- George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.
- Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana.
- Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania.
- James E. English, of Connecticut.

There is not one of the above whose names have not been more prominently before the country than those of Jas. K. Polk or Franklin Pierce, were, before their nominations, and either of the thirteen can command the entire support of the Democracy and several of the most prominent can secure a considerable number of the Republican votes, for instance, such men as Bayard, Thurman, Tilden, Hendricks, English or Davis.

## Investigation of the Work of the Hour.

Let it be Thorough.

The New York Bulletin is of the opinion that much of the time of the present session of Congress will be occupied in dealing with the official corruption which exists to such an alarming degree in all departments of the government. Under all the circumstances, says the Bulletin, it is most desirable that it should be so, as there is no other work in which Congress is likely to mature a wholesome result that is half so important. The currency question has become the subject of a party-wrangle out of which no proper settlement can possibly come. The tariff, if changed at all during the session, should be reduced by a simple method that would need no lengthy discussion. The subsidy schemes have been shelved, and a vast amount of time thereby saved. There remains, therefore, few really vital measures that press settlement, while nine-tenths of the thousands of the bills introduced may be disposed of without a moment's discussion. Let, then, the work of investigation go on without stint. The time is ripe for it. The public have long suspected far more than has yet been revealed, and they will not be satisfied without a thorough exposure of the whole system of corruption. They are not indifferent to the national disgrace of such revelations; but they are willing to endure the discredit, if thereby the evil can be remedied. They know that there is no escape from the evils of excessive taxation and enormous official exactions except through an exposure of the methods by which politicians fatten at the public expense, and that there is no possibility of getting a higher order of official administration except through purging the offices. For these reasons the people desire that the process of investigation be pushed to the utmost possible length, no matter who may be hurt. Honest men of all parties agree that investigation is eminently the work of the hour, and all desire that it should be done thoroughly.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Executive Committee met in Raleigh, the 22nd inst., and determined to hold the State Convention for the nomination of State officers, at Raleigh, July 12th. To the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, June 14th, the following delegates for the State at large, were appointed: Thos. Powers, of Newbern; Jas. H. Harris, col., of Raleigh; W. H. Wheeler, of Salem, and Virgil S. Lusk, of Asheville; alternates, J. W. Albertson, Rufus Barringer, W. A. Smith and Geo. W. Logan. North Carolina is entitled to twenty delegates.

The State Senate of South Carolina found Radical Montgomery Moses, Judge of the 7th Circuit, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and formally dismissed him on the 21st inst.

The literary contents of the *ECLECTIC* for April, are as follows: "Modern Materialism: Its Attitude toward Theology," by the Rev. Jas. Martineau, in response to Professor Tyndall; "Modern English Prose," by George Saintsbury; "Letters from South Africa," by Lady Barker; "On the Border Territory between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms," by Prof. Huxley; "The Truth About the Bastille," "Songs of the Spring Days and Nights," by George MacDonald; "Her Dearest Foe," by Mrs. Alexander, Chap. XXI. to XXV.; "Democracy, Devil-Dancing and Demonic Possession," "Caroline Herschel," "German Home Life" by a Lady; "IX—Marriage and Children," "Papal Conclaves," "Engaged," "Cardinal Mazzini," "Some Personal Traits of Composers," and "A Bird-Song," by Clarissa Alper Swinburn. The editorial departments contain full and fresh notes on home and foreign literature, science and art, and an attractive selected miscellany.

Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; Single number, 46 cents.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## STATE ITEMS.

Mr. Joseph Wood, a respectable citizen of Wilkes county, who lived fourteen miles northeast of Wilkesboro, was sitting at the table with his family, eating supper, when a party of disguised men entered the room and deliberately fired upon him, killing him instantly; they also fired several shots at his wife but fortunately missed her. Their object appears to have been robbery, as Mr. Wood was a gentleman of means, but in this they were thwarted by the timely appearance of several neighbors.

Some half dozen cases of scarlet fever have made their appearance in Monroe in the last two weeks. One death has occurred, and others are still sick.

The Beaufort county fishermen are doing an excellent business, catching more shad and herring than they can dispose of.

Col. S. D. Pool announces that he will, under no circumstances, be a candidate for reelection to the position of Superintendent of Public Schools.

The *Newbern Journal of Commerce* says:—

We understand that the steamers of the Clyde line now coming to this port bring full freights, to be distributed along the line of railroads as far as Greensboro and to points still farther west.

The Shelby *Banner* says: Rev. A. J. Stough has a cow that he has been offered \$300 in cash for. She will give 8 gallons of milk at one milking. Think of half a bushel of milk at one time. Who in North Carolina or any other State can beat this. She is of the Wade Hampton stock.

About fifteen hundred men in McDowell, Burke, Caldwell and Rutherford counties served in the war of 1812, and were mustered out of service at Wadesboro, N. C. The new Pension bill, if it becomes a law, will include these men and their widows and heirs.

The hearing of the case of the Robeson County Commissioners was concluded before Commissioner Cassity, in Wilmington, on Wednesday. All the Commissioners, as well as Gen. Cox, were bound over to the United States Court at Raleigh.

The *News* says that the Southern Underwriters Association is the name of a new fire insurance company just organized in Raleigh. It was chartered by the last Legislature. Aristead Jones, Esq., is President, Dr. G. W. Blackall, Treasurer, and R. W. Best, Esq., Sec'y.

The Morganton Blade says that the new college building, being erected at Rutherford College, was blown down during the fearful storm of Friday last.

Frank Murray, of Duplin county, shot himself in the head last week, causing instant death. He had shown signs of insanity.

The Morganton Blade says: The stream of water which is being conveyed to the Asylum from the top of the South Mountains will have one hundred and sixty-five feet head, a pressure of nearly two hundred pounds to the square inch. The pipes will convey three hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day.

Last Monday evening while the Asheville press was crossing the Catawba river, a short distance above Old Fort, one of the "four whites" became entangled in the harness and was drowned.

Mr. Clemmons has gotten the mail-lines from Asheville to Old Fort, Asheville to Franklin, and Asheville to Warm Springs.

This insures the best of stage lines, and consequently increased travel. Mr. C. keeps up the best stage lines we ever saw. We hope he will run a good line out West, for then would many travellers go out to that beautiful section who have been deterred on account of the conveyances.—*Asheville Express*.

Philadelphia Press, personal: Mr. John H. Wheeler, the distinguished author of the "History of North Carolina," has accepted an invitation to be present and contribute to the Congress of Authors to be held here in Independence Hall, July 2nd, 1876. He will furnish a paper on Governor Richard S. Speight, of North Carolina.

The woods have been on fire in Anson, Cumberland, and other counties in the Eastern portion of the State, doing considerable damage to fences, buildings and timber.

## GENERAL NEWS.

This is to give notice that all citizens troubled with Cough or Cold should at once procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

A remarkable natural curiosity is said to be visible in Southern Louisiana. Ripe fruit of last year's growth is seen on many orange trees with partly grown green oranges from blossoms of early winter, and fresh blossoms which have appeared at the proper time.

Mr. James A. Chenoweth, of Berkeley county, Va., has attached by deed to the Board of Commissioners when a young surveyor employed by Lord Fairfax to determine the metes and bounds of his Virginia possessions, and its identity is verified.

Dr. Henry Menninger, Secretary of State for North Carolina under Holden in 1869, is keeping a drug store in Brooklyn; and Gen. Byron Laffin, a leading member of Holden's King Legislature of 1868 and 1869, holds an important post, under his brother, the naval officer of the port of New York.

The people of Great Britain consume on an average five and a half bushels of wheat annually per individual. The number to be fed is about 33,000,000. The crop the past year is estimated at 72,000,000 bushels. This opens a demand for about 100,000,000 bushels from other countries.

The Rev. James S. Payne, who has just been chosen President of the Republic of Liberia, is a native of Richmond, Va. He was graduated from the Maryland College in 1869, and more than twenty years was an authorized missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church to his adopted country.

There are 1,234 men, 36 steamers, 37 vessels, and 18 factories engaged in the oil and guano business of Maine. During 1875 no less than 712,000 barrels of were fish taken, an increase of 90,000 over 1874 and 1,800,000 gallons of oil made, an increase of 21,000 gallons. The amount of guano prepared was 22,000 tons.

Cozens' Hotel, at West Point, with forty acres of land attached, was sold at auction on Saturday, under a judgment of foreclosure, and was bought for the bondholders by Mr. W. M. Pritchard, of New York, at \$60,000. It is said that in good times the property would have brought \$150,000, and that the amount now realized will not cover the bondholders' claims.

The Evans Rifle Manufacturing Company of Mechanics Falls, Me., is making large additions to its workshops. The number of employees will at once be more than doubled, new machinery added, and the works will be carried on day and night. Within ten days very large orders have been refused, the company being unable to fill them.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—There are thirteen millions currency in circulation in the Geneva award after paying all the claims.

Dr. Lippincott, the husband of Grace Greenwood, has lost his place in the Land office for questionable transactions connected with a \$23,000 claim.

THE BLACK HILLS GOLD CRAZE.—Gen. Merritt, of the United States army, in an interview with a reporter of the *Chicago Times*, says: "The craze for gold in the Black Hills is a very serious matter. The number of prospectors is increasing rapidly, and the work is being carried on day and night. Within ten days very large orders have been refused, the company being unable to fill them."

There are enrolled in the public schools of the United States 8,000,000 children. In the last fiscal year the average daily attendance was 4,600,000. Thirty-seven States and eleven territories report an increase in public school income of \$1,252,000, and in total number of children 164,000. The total sum raised during the year by taxation was \$82,000,000, and the cost of public education was about \$47,000,000.

It is stated in the papers that Robert White's stable at Lynchburg, Va., was burnt last Friday night and it perished "Proray" a very promising trotting mare valued at twenty-five hundred dollars and owned by the late George Williamson of Yanceyville and late Senator from Caswell county. Burned with the same stable was a sorrel colt "Danville" owned by Sprague and W. D. Kean and valued at fifteen hundred dollars. Also "Nelly" Wadsworth, a running mare owned by Sprague and valued at three hundred dollars.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Howell, White, Crowell & Co.'s annual report of the packing of Chicago shows a total Summer packing of 728,781 hogs, average weight 176.9 pounds. Winter packing, 1,592,065 hogs packed, average weight 217.55 pounds; yield of lard, 36,332 pounds. Total production of lard, 174,472 barrels; pork, 236,430 barrels, including 200,281 pounds. Sweet pickled hams, 29,107 tierces, against 49,084 last year. Green hams about 28,700,000 pounds—same as last year. Long cut hams show an increase of 45 per cent. reaching all of 18,000,000 pounds. Shoulders, 20,000,000 pounds; sides, about 120,000,000 pounds.

The number of owners of land in England and Wales, excluding London, is reported by a recent Parliamentary commission at 972,836. Of these, 703,289 have less than one acre, and 269,547 have one acre and upward. The Oxford colleges own 126,879 acres, worth £192,453 per year. The property of the Duchy of Cornwall amounts to 69,503 acres, worth £31,292 per year, and that of the Duchy of Lancaster 11,428 acres, worth £20,942 per year. The aggregate holding of the 100 largest private owners is 3,852,000 acres. The five largest owners, as regards area, are the Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Cleveland, Sir W. W. Wynne, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Carlisle, Duke of Rutland, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Leonfield, Duke of Powis, Earl Brownlow, and Earl of Derby. The number of acres of waste or common lands is given at 1,624,648 acres.

Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, is on his way to this country. He left Rio Janeiro on Sunday morning, 26th inst., on the English steamer Herolius.

GOOD THINGS from the Largest Clothing House in America. Selections may be made from a large lot of Samples for Men and Boy's Clothing. Measures will be taken, and orders forwarded to Wannamaker & Brown, by J. L. FOLKERSON, Ag't., Salem, N. C. Oct. 14th, 1875.

COME AND BUY. NOT WITHOUT MONEY.—In order to raise money to promptly pay a heavy surety debt, I propose to offer FOR CASH, my large and desirable stock of Goods at a sacrifice. Come and avail yourselves of an opportunity which I trust will prove a mutual benefit. Respectfully Yours, J. L. FOLKERSON, Salem, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1876.

## THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Womack & Co. Dealer in General Merchandise.

corn,	70 a 75	Salt	140 a 150
Heat,	110 a 120	" American,	000
Heat,	27 a 30	Candles ad,	18 a 20
Meal,	2 a 2	Oil Linseed,	21 a 23
Soap,	131 a 18	" Kerosene,	22 a 23
ork,	0 00 a 900	Sheetings, Fries B,	
ork,	123 a 140	Yarn, Fries, 0 00 a 11	
olasses,	28 a 40	Iron	0 00
esses Fac,	18 a 25	Nails,	5 41
Mount,	15 a 20	Calf/Skins, Green, 10 cts	
utter	80 a 100	Tallow,	28 a 30
pples, Green, 125 a 200		Clover Seed \$1 00 a 1 25	
dried,	4 a 10	Home grown; 0 00 a 0 10	
atoes, 50 a 65		Barns Flour, Fruit	
Irish,	22 a 30	Brick, 7 00 a 000	
ugar,	8 a 15	Nails,	5 41
" crushed, 15 a 18		Long Leaf Lumber, 4 50 a 5 25	
ed, peach, 123 a 125		Hay, per cwt, 60 a 70	
unpel 4 a 5 1		Rage,	23 a
uts, scarce, 0 00		Butter Beans,	
		Dried Cherries 18 a 20	







## Poetry.

### The Alphabet of the Administration.

Written for the instructions of Judge Taft, the latest arrival, whose education is about to commence.

A is for Avery, safe in his prison.  
B is for Babcock, who should be in his.  
C is for Colfax, Mobilier's head man.  
D is for Delano, who swindled the red man.  
E is for "Emma," on England unloaded.  
F is for Fort Sill, that poor Belknap exploded.  
G is for Grant, said to be partial to knaves.  
H is for Harrington, expert in safes.  
I is for Ingalls, Mrs. G's watch.  
J is for Joyce, who a "nice thing" did botch.  
K is for Ka Klux and bloody-shirt Morton.  
L is for the Landanlet for Williams to sport on.  
M is for Marsh, who to process was not set.  
N is for No one but Bristow who's honest.  
O is for Orville, the go-between brother.  
P is for Pierpont, convictions to smother.  
Q is for Questions, that no one must ask.  
R is for the responses that keep out ex.  
S is for Shepherd, his ringites and panders.  
T are the Tax-payers, whose money he squanders.  
U is for Ulysses that stands by these friends.  
V is for the Villains that knows no ends.  
W are the Witnesses hunted with violence.  
X is for the Xamination which he must silence.  
Y is the Yell from the nation that rings.  
Z is the Zeal for a new state of things.

—Baltimore Gazette.

## Boe-Hive.

B stands for Beecher, Bowen and Bess;  
B stands for Brooklyn where religion is a jest;  
B stands for Bontwell, Butler and Blaine,  
And other Big Bugs of Radical fame;  
B stands for Bab, yes, Babcock the King  
B stands for Belknap who feathered his nest,  
In a little sharp practice with traders out West;  
B stands for Busted, and busted you'll see  
This Radical Hive with its Useful S. G.  
Already the verdict is borne to the breeze,  
To-wit: "Stung by the Bees."

## Boys, Why Don't You Think.

When boys from sixteen down to ten,  
Begin to think that they are men,  
And learn to smoke and chew and drink,  
It is time for them to stop and think.  
Think of father and of mother,  
Think of sister and of brother,  
Think of all you'd hate to see  
While on your drunken rowdyish spree.  
And if you're away from home,  
Remember that the time will come  
When you will wish that you'd obeyed  
The word that oft your mothers said;  
Be not seen with wicked men;  
Shun all bad games in every den;  
Keep away from every whiskey bar,  
For there is where the demons are."

## Humorous.

A certain judge, whose pompous and officious ways tempted some of the lawyers to attack him, his honor construed to mean contempt, fined them ten dollars each. When they had paid their fines, a certain dry and steady-going old attorney walked up to the bench and very gravely laid down a ten dollar bill. "What is that for?" said the judge. "For contempt, your honor," was the reply. "Why I have not fined you for contempt," answered the judge. "I know that," said the lawyer; "but I want you to understand that I cherish a hearty contempt for this court and I am willing to pay for it."

"What a fine thing it is," said a venerable doctor as he got up from the slippery ice, on which he had violently seated himself, the other morning, "that the brains are situated where they are. I never so fully realized the nicety of the arrangement as on this morning, for I should have endangered mine several times had they been in a less elevated position."

A teacher in the Port Jervis public schools was recently explaining to the children that usually all words ending with "let" meant something small, as a snaillet, rivulet, hamlet, &c. When upon a street he asked if hamlet meant a small ham.

"Madame," cynically observed a gentleman to a leader of fashionable society in Washington, "woman doesn't seem to be as much of a 'clinging vine' as she once was." "That's because of the extreme insecurity of the manly oak," she replied.

"The boy at the head of the class will state what were the dark ages of the world? Boy hesitates. Next Master Riggs, can you tell me what the dark ages were?" "I guess they were the ages before spectacles were invented." "Go to your seats."

"Now, then, children," said a parish school mistress showing off her children on examination day: "Who loves all men?" "You, missus," was the unexpected reply.

Old Sam — a carpenter of Trenton, was engaged to build a fence, and was consulted as to the best material for posts. "Locust, madam, locust; the darn stuff will last a life time; I've tried it twice."

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COATES' LINEN THREAD, on spools, a very superior article.

Our whole line of

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**10 PER CENT. BELOW COST.**

In every instance the exact cost will be stated to the customer.

Such goods as may have been carried over for two seasons, will be sold at

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We thus offer to the citizens of Salem, Winston and the surrounding country

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Since the hard times have set in, Prints are not so good as formerly, and therefore a WISE ECONOMY dictates the purchase of better material, so that the labor and expense incident to the present elaborate make up of dresses, may not be thrown away.

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Salem, N. C., Feb. 17, 1876.

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and all others, and invite the public to call and examine my stock and prices.

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Salt St., 3rd door from corner, back of the Bank. Salem Oct. 28, 1875.—43.

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